gg-Mr. C. W. Jams, No. 1 Harrison atrect, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general sollecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thom. M. Jame, Dr. A. L. Chiles, Grones Monus, and Remand Liance. Receipts of either will be good.

HARDS AND SOFTS.

We occasionally see in some of the New York papers these obsolete terms, which those residing out of the State can neither understand nor appreciate. Strangers to the peculiarities of New York politics can never comprehend the meaning of the terms, nor act upon supposed differences indicated by them. These distinctions remind us of an incident which occurred when Mr. Adams was Secretary of State. Herman Knickerbocker, commonly called the Prince of Scatacoke, then a member of Congress from Rensselaer county, New York, was introduced to that excellent lady, Mrs. Adams. Wishing to please him, she referred to matters interesting to every Dutchman, as every Knickerbocker was supposed to be. She very politely asked the Prince the difference between the Dutch and Dutch Reformed churches. Not being very specially learned upon matters of the kind, the Prince hesitated before replying. After collecting his thoughts and reflecting for a moment, he informed Mrs. Adams with great gravity, and in a manner worthy of the question involved, that there was but a single difference, both being really Christians, but the one "sung long metre and the other short." Mrs. Adams bowed to the profound wisdom of the answer without however, perceiving the great force of the distinction. Like Mrs. Adams, we bow to the distinctions assumed without being able to discover any ground of preference between long metre and short. If those who assume that there is a radical difference will so explain it as to make it comprehensible to those who sing common metre, (the old democratic measure,) we shall feel greatly obliged. In a political point of view we know of no difference, and the democracy are not parties to any such. Democrats are neither hards nor softs. but men who love our constitution, admire our laws, and are ready to die for the Union. Whoever wishes to stand on special ground, hard or soft, will not find it in the broad common ground occupied by the democrats, where they stand shoulder to shoulder battling with their enemies. Fortunately for the democratic party, the present administration knows no distinction between those who sing long metre and those who sing short. It treats each as directing its energies towards great and useful public results for constitutional and proper purposes. While they sing democratic tunes, little anxiety will be felt as to the peculiarity of the metre, or whether the tune is hard or soft, if there is the true music in it. We hope never again to hear the attempted distinction, nor to witness those demonstrations which display a bitterness of feeling which neither hards nor softs manifest toward their common adversary, who would crush out both the administration sympathizes specially with the hards or softs, or any such unmeaning distinctions, know little of democracy and less of our present distinguished Chief Magistrate.

THE CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE ON MASSACHU-SETTS REPUBLICANISM.

The Gazette, a black-republican organ, has a long article upon this subject, from which we make extracts showing the state of things in Massachusetts. It substantially endorses all we have said of Mr. Banks and the politicians with whom he is associated, and whose standard-bearer he now is. It shows politically, and that the latter have swallowed up the former, and control everything in their own way. It is clear that Mr. Banks is in the hands of the black republicans, and is bound to do their bidding, and, if elected, to do an unconstitutional act which Gov-

"It was evidently thought, by its chief movers that the nomination of N. P. Banks was an adroit avoidance of an anticipated difficulty in killing off Gov. Gardner, and at the same time securing a republican triumph. The governor is a strong man, and crafty withal, and the first to throw him overboard two years ago ne proved the ruin of its contrivers. He rallied around him a strong body of Americans, and carried the election by a a strong body of Americans, and carried the election by a large plurality over his popular republican opponent Last year he so far triumphed over the bitter opposition soilers as to be allowed to of the radical free-soliers as to be allowed to walk over the course without a republican competitor. This year he has repeated his refusal to remove Judge Loring on legislative address, and has added to his other offences of the same kind the veto of an appropriation for some ill-defined use in Kansas. He has seemed willing to make these and the like conservative acts of his administration, during the three years past, an issue in the approaching election. His ultra opponents have pear to have counted on an easy tory. To this end they first secured the nomination of Banks by an American convention, which was accepted. His nomination was then carried, though not without difficulty, in the republican convention, and that also accepted, though on a ticket otherwise entirely diverse from that of the Amer

ican convention." O O O O
"It is to the extreme anti-slavery wing, in a great measure at least, that Banks owes his nomination; and he will now, whether justly or not, be regarded as their representative. It seems to be expected of him that he ne will now, whether justly or not, be regarded as their representative. It seems to be expected of him that he will be, if elected, just the opposite of Gov. Gardner in all things pertaining to slavery; that he will remove Judge Loring, if requested by the legislature, despite Gov. Gardner's forcible showing of its unconstitutionalie showing of its unconstitutionality, and that he will be ready to approve the most ultra acts of the most ultra legislature that can be chosen."

PENNSYLVANIA

At the regular annual meeting of the democracy of Berks county, Pennsylvania, held on Tuesday last, among the resolutions adopted were the following :

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in regard to the "Kansas-Kebraska" question, as well as in his every other act, has fully satisfied the hopes of the people. Wise, prudent, conservative, his administration is formed upon the pure models of the earlier Presidents. Revering law, adhering to principle, unwilling to assume Revering law, adhering to principle, unwilling to assume dangerous prerogatives, the country has every pledge of prosperity at home and respect from the country has

prosperity at home and respect from abroad.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the appointment of Jereniah S. Black as Attorney General. The people of Pennsylvania recognised in him a worthy successor of a Gibson; the people of the United States will acknowledge him as at least the equal of Randolph, Taney, and other great lawyers who have been his predecessors.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Arman of the Surgery Court of the Arman of the Surgery Court of the Surgery Court of the Arman of the Surgery Court of the Surgery of the Surgery Court of the Surgery of

other great lawyers who have been his predecessors.

Resolved. That we heartily approve of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; believing as we do that it establishes beyond cavil or doubt the true meaning and construction of the constitution upon the facts as presented; we approve of it, furthermore, for the reason that it secures to our southern brethren rights which have been attempted to be denied by men actuated either by misguided philanthropy or a desire to create a geographical division of parties which would enure to the benefit of bad and designing politicians.

benefit of bad and designing politicians.

Resolved, That the public acts of the Hon. J. Glancy
Jones, our member of Congress, have been of strict ac-Resolved, That the phone access, have been of strict ac-cordance with democratic principle; that we approve and cordance with democratic principle; that we approve and honesty and ability, and that in his future career as a democrat he will receive the hearty support of the democrats of Berks.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED 1852 as the basis of comparison, and dividing the STATES AND BRAZIL

10 allegales

In directing the attention of our readers this me ing to the interesting article on the new tariff of Brazil which will be found under the head of "Department News," we deem the occasion not inappropriate to submit a few general remarks in reference to the anomalous character of our commerce with that empire, and the means by which the principal obstacle in the way of a fair, reciprocal, and mutually advantageous trade between the two countries, so long and so justly a subject of unavailing complaint on the part of American shippers, may be partially, if not entirely, removed. It may not be known to the readers of the Union generally that, at the present time, there exists no treaty of any kind between the United States and the empire of Brazil. That concluded between the two governments December 12, 1828, contained a clause reserving to each of the congovernment, the treaty is no longer in force.

fixed period, on giving to the other twelve months' notice of its intention to do so; and such notice having long since been officially communicated to our Commerce and trade, however, between different nations and people, are older in the world's history than treaties or conventional compacts; and the necessities which create them generally prescribe the law and enforce the rules under which they shall be provides in her constitution that luxuries shall be conducted. The "lex mercatoria" stripped of the garb which modern science has thrown around it is, in reality, nothing more than the simplest form of expression in which animal instinct makes known our wants, and it needs no other or stronger sanctions than such as our own convenience and comfort can brandy pays a duty of only about 30 cents per galbest supply. While, therefore, we have no commer- lon; gin 22 cents per gallon, and wines still less; cial treaty with Brazil, our general commerce with while flour, for which Brazil depends exclusively on that empire is under the protection of laws and reg- foreign countries, and chiefly on the United States, has ulations, springing from the necessities of trade, hitherto been burdened with a duty of about \$1 56 equally obligatory, though, we regret to say, not per barrel. The injustice not only to her own people, equally beneficial; and yet there is entire recipro- who consume, but to the United States merchant city between our respective flags. Brazilian ves- who supplies, this necessary article of food, becomes sels, no matter from what port they may hail, or with the more flagrant and unjustifiable when it is considwhat cargoes freighted, are treated in the ports of ered that of the leading staple of Brazil, coffee, we take the United States on an equal footing with those annually fully one-half of all she produces, and adunder our own flag; our vessels enjoying a like treat- mit it into our ports free of duty-nay, not only free ment in the ports of Brazil. Outside of its cus- of duty, but we actually pay to the government of tom-houses the commercial legislation of Brazil Brazil, in the shape of an export duty, over 9 per is liberal and enlightened-much more so than cent. on the market value of every pound we purthat of its venerable mother country. Portugal, or chase in her ports. Figures alone can show the Spain, and at least an age in advance of the system enormous amount of this export impost which our which controls the exterior commerce of France. consumers of coffee annually pay into the treasury of Indeed, the commercial legislation of Brazil has been Brazil. We give the following statement showing made the subject, and justly so, of marked eulogy in the total quantities of coffee exported from that emthe standard official statistical publications of for- pire from January 1, 1848, to December 31, 1856 eign governments. In a statistical report presented distinguishing the share sent to the United States: to both houses of the British Parliament on the 19th of March last, and since published by order of the government, we find the following reference to the commercial laws of Brazil: "Although the whole revenue of the country is derived from its customhouses, the laws relating to commerce in Brazil are with a special good will. Those who represent that extremely liberal. The rare occasions upon which foreigners may have well-grounded causes of complaint are rather from vexations caused by subordinate authorities than from defects in the laws themselves. Indeed, throughout Brazilian legislation

of Brazilian commercial law, we find the following Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations," prepared by the Secretary of State, in pursuance of a resolution offered in the House of Representatives December 14, 1853, by one of Virginia's ablest and most sagacious statesmen, Hon. Charles from official reports : that, with very small exceptions, the know-nothings J. Faulkner: "Since the acknowledgment of its inand black republicans are one and the same thing dependence the compressial legislation of Brazil has been marked by a spirit of liberality and of freedom from unnecessary and exclusive restrictions." Thus we find the two great commercial nations of the world uniting in their liberal commendation of the commercial policy of Brazil, and we heartily concur ernor Gardner refused to perform when required by in the praise which they so justly bestow. Indeed, our only regret is that our means of accurate information in respect to the commercial statistics of Brazil are so scanty, that, with the exception of such occasional official documents as now lie before us, we have but little that can be relied upon-a want which we have every reason to believe will be fully supplied by a new work we see announced in the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, a gentleman whose residence qualified to do justice to his subject. We know. no matter whence imported, or where their origin. well as with all foreign flags, the moment we cross the

> value of our exports to Brazil was \$5,094,904, of which flour amounted to \$3,848,406; and the total value of our imports from Brazil was \$19,262,657, of which coffee covered the sum of \$16,091,714, leaving a balance of trade against the United States, on one year's transactions, of \$14,167,753, which our in Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, and Alabama: merchants had to pay in hard cash, or its equivalent. How stands the trade between Great Britain and Brazil? We have before us the returns for the years

ence to the character of our trade with Brazil-that

changes between the two countries-will suffice to

explain our meaning. Our chief imports from Brazil

ions, ice, furniture, &c. Of these coffee is our chief

import; flour our leading export. In 1856 the total

1851 and 1852. Thus: 1851 imports from Great Britain, \$12,000,000 experts to, \$5,000,000 1852 do do do 14,800,000 do 4,600,000 Showing a balance of trade in favor of Great Britain, the first year of \$7,000,000, and for the second year of \$10,200,000.

Taking the total foreign commerce of Brazil in

aggregate value of imports into 16 equal parts, we nd that Great Britain contributed 6; France 3; Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland 3; Portu- by the democracy of that noble State. The indicagal, Spain, and Italy 2; and the remaining 2 are assigned to the United States. Dividing the exports ing (Humphrey Marshall) in the congressional deleinto the same number of equal parts, the proportion would be, to the United States, 6; to Germany and northern Europe, 4: to Great Britain, 2: and to all other countries, 4. These proportions are based upon the foreign commerce of Rio de Janeiro, but, as this port absorbs 56 per cent. of the entire commerce of Brazil, the distribution is relatively sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison.

We now come to the inquiry, why stands so heavy a balance of trade against the United States in its commerce with Brazil? The answer to this question can only be found on examining minutely the tariff regulations of that country, and carefully anatracting parties the right to terminate it, after a lyzing them, step by step, until you reach the erroneous principles upon which they rest. It is now the received policy of all nations at all distinguished for commercial progress to discriminate in their cus toms duties between articles of luxury and articles of necessity. Thus, Great Britain derives the largest portion of her customs revenue from the silks, brandies, wines, and other liquors consumed chiefly by the wealthier classes; and Switzerland expressly made to bear the heaviest duties, while articles of prime necsssity shall be favored in her tariff systems With Brazil the very opposite policy seems to pre vail, for, if there are any discriminations, they appear to be in favor of articles of luxury. Thus,

e. Total Bags
8 1,710,7
1.459.9
7 1,343,4
2 2,040,4
9 1,606,4
5 1,638,2
6 1,988,1
8 2,408,2
8 2,098,3
1

among the citizens of the United States the expert there is a mildness and absence of severity well duty alone paid to the Brazilian government by the worthy of imitation." Consentaneous to this view American consumer amounts, one year with another, to over \$1,000,000; while the export duty on the arjudicious remark in the "Report on the Commercial ticles sent to European markets is only about 5 per cent. on the market price.

Again, let us examine for a moment how the reci procity stands with respect to our principal article of export-flour. The following statement is made up

of duties levied of	on the same at the custom-h	ouses of that em-	
Years.	No. of barrels.	Amount of duties paid to Beagil.	
1848	294,816	\$459,913	
	314,808	491,100	
1850	292,464	436,244	
	369,975	577,161	
1852	345,025	538,239	
	433,843	681,795	
1854	315,319	491,898	
	258,757	403,661	
	413,937	645,742	
		compression development of the con-	

Total amount paid in nine years -------4,725,753

For these onerous imposts and practical discriminations against American exports, and unequal burnorthern press on "Brazil and the Brazilians;" by dens (unequal as well as unjust, considering we consume more of her coffee than all the world besides many years in that country renders him peculiarly upon our leading import, there is but one remedy. Brazil must cease to withhold from our trade the lib however, that, as respects navigation duties, British eral reciprocity which she grants to our flag. Her and American vessels enjoy, in Brazilian ports, equal new tariff is only the first, though rather timid, step privileges with the national flag; that their cargoes, towards this result. The reduction on flour, ice, (of which we last year sent only 2,607 tons,) on tea, codpay no other or higher duties than are imposed on fish, salt beef and pork, biscuit, wooden clocks; &c. similar merchandise introduced in Brazilian bottoms. will augment largely our exports of these articles What more could we ask than entire equality with during the present year; but until our flour can the national flag? And yet our trade with Brazil reach the consumer in Brazil unburdened even by suffers under unjust disadvantages, and is virtually the reduced duty of \$1.32 per barrel, and the heavy denied a share in that liberal spirit of reciprocity so tax of 9 or even 7 per cent. upon his coffee industry justly extolled by the British Parliament and so high- is entirely removed, the anomalous character of ou ly commended by the American Congress. In this trade will remain unchanged, and the unfair and op consists the anomalous character of our trade with pressive restrictions which have so long obstructed Brazil; for, while our vessels enjoy in the ports of its natural development will continue a subject of that empire a perfect equality with the national as just complaint with American shippers and an intolerable burden upon both producer and consume threshold of the custom-houses the reciprocity ceases. This can be effected by a commercial treaty, recipro and we are made to bear the burden of unreasonable, cal in its character, and especially providing tha unequal, and unjust discriminations. A brief refer- American flour shall enjoy in the ports of Brazil the same favor that is granted to Brazilian coffee in the is, to the articles which make up the bulk of the exports of the United States—that the great staple of Brazilian industry, of which we are the heaviest purchaser, shall be relieved of the onerous surcharge of are coffee, sugar, hides, horns, drugs, and dye- 9 per cent. These reforms can be easily effected; woods. Our principal exports to Brazil are flour, they are demanded alike by the necessities of trade lumber, cotton manufactures, naval stores, provis- as well as by every principle of honor and justice.

One of the strongest and most offensive peculiari ties of the black-republican press is their unwillingness or inability to narrate the common political events of the day without the employment of vulgar language or vituperative epithets. The New York Tribune thus alludes to the elections held this week

"Our telegraphic despatches from the western elections are more meagre than they would have been but for the prevalence of tempestuous weather. We infer from their tenor, however, that Missouri has been carried by the slave democracy, as we anticipated, and that the proposed new constitution of Iowa has been defeated by a close vote, the all-potent cry of 'nigger' having proved too strong for it. Further advices may change these conclusions, but we do not research this as probable. In Kensions; but we do not regard this as probable. In Kentucky the slave democracy appear to have made a clean sweep, electing seven, and probably eight, out of ten representatives, as well as the State treasurer. Alabama

The democratic papers of Kentucky are rejoicing greatly over the most signal victory ever achieved tions now are that there will be only one know-nothgation. The Louisville Democrat of Wednesday

"We have not sufficient returns to give the majorities but the following congressmen have been elected by demo crats: Burnett, Peyton, Jewett, Talbott, Elliott, Clay, Ma son, and Stevenson. The know-nothings have elected Hum phrey Marshall by a greatly-reduced vote. In the third district the race between Jos. H. Lewis, democrat, and district the race between Jos. It. Lewis, democrat, and W. L. Underwood, American, is close, and the result uncertain. The returns, so far as heard from, are very favorable to Mr. Lewis, but we doubt whether he will gair enough in the rest of the counties to elect him. Report were in circulation that Anderson was coming up to bear Talbott, but his gains are not sufficient, if continued and when he gets through Boyle, Lincoln, and Casey counties, his gains will cease, in all probability. In short, the know-nothings may rule foreigners by plug-uglyism, but they can't rule Americans anywhere in a free local-

From the following from the Louisville Courier, it will be seen that the chances are decidedly in favor of the election of the democratic candidate in the now only doubtful district in the State :

"Second Distract.—Our private despatches from this district bring us most gratifying intelligence. Joseph H. Lewis, as gallant and brave an old whig as lives, has tion over Underwood, know-nothing, the late member.
Unless Logan county has rolled up a tremendous majority for Underwood, Lewis is certainly elected. At every point yet heard from Lewis had done far better than was anticipated." made a glorious fight, and the returns indicate his elec-

The same paper says :

"Next to Clay's triumph, the most brilliant achiev "Next to Clay's triumph, the most brilliant achieve-ment on Monday last was the election of Thos. P. Porter, esq., to the senate over Dr. A. K. Marshall. He entered the fight with a dead majority of 400 against him, but he labored as one worthy of success, and, contrary to the expectations of everybody, he did succeed! Marshall, the late know-nothing member of Congress from the Ash-land district, and Roger Hanson, who defeated him for the nomination, are now buried in one common grave. Par nobile fratrum, requiescet in pace! All honor to Thos. P. Porter for his brave fight."

We copy the following from the Lexington States man of last Tuesday evening's issue :

ASHLAND DISTRICT REDEEMED !-- We have the gratifi "Ashland Disprice Redering I—We have the gratification to announce to our readers to-day with reliable certainty that the Ashland district is redeemed. Our information, the details of which are elsewhere published, shows a probable majority for James B. Clay of 105.

"Thus, despite calumny, detraction, denunciation, and all the influences which could be brought to bear, James B. Clay has triumphed, and now stands the victor in the

grandest political achievement in the annals of the re-public's history. The administration has gained the ser-vices of an able, staunch, and firm supporter, and the Union and the constitution an efficient friend. The democratic gain in the district is about 710."

The Louisville Courier closes a long notice of Mr. Clay's election as follows:

" Mr. Clay entered the canvass against an overwhelm ar. Chay entered the canvass against an overwheiming majority; a majority declared by the organs of the faction that fought against him to be much greater than that of Fillmore over Buchanan; a majority large enough to have rendered the declension of the nomination certo have rendered the decrension of the purpose tain of one less conscious in his own purity of purpose tain of one less conscious in his own purity of purpose tain of the purpose tails of the purpos tain of one less conscious in his own purity of purpose, and less reliant upon the irreproachable voters of his own district, than Mr. Clay. He did accept a nomination, and commenced a canvass his enemies denounced as little less than madness. The event has justified his confidence, and proven that he has read the hearts of Kentuckians better than know-nothingism can ever do. Thus have his enemies perished!"

"Our readers will recollect that we have on all fitting

occasions fearlessly defended Mr. Clay from the reckless, and even infamous assaults made upon him since the ad-vent of know-nothingism in Kentucky, and that at the close of the presidential canvass last fail we predicted for him a brilliant career at no distant day. We advocate his nomination, and have never for one moment doubted his success. Our prophecy is fulfilled, our sincerest prayers and desires of our heart are gratified, and we think the proudest ambition of Mr. Clay is realized by his election to Congress from the gallant district his father represented so long and so well.

"Let not the enemies of this young Clay lay the flattering unction to their souls that the star of his destiny has some colonizated. Not see James B. Clay is now.

has now culminated. Not so, James B. Clay is not hailed as a son worthy of his father's great name, and i destined to make his mark in the ensuing Congress; and in the coming future will yet carve out a name and at-tain a position seldom reached by the best intellects of this free and favored land."

THE ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE

At the time of writing this paragraph no returns had been received from North Carolina, Several private despatches were received in this city vesterday from Alabama, which fully confirm the defeat of Smith (know-nothing) in the fourth district. The delegation from Alabama in the next Congress will be entirely democratic.

The intelligence thus far, by telegraph, from Tenties in Middle and West Tennessee have been heard from, which show net democratic gains on the legislative ticket. The vote on the gubernatorial ticket also shows democratic gains. In the second congressional district Hon. J. V. Wright is re-elected by a large majority. In the Memphis district Avery is elected a democratic gain. The legislature just chosen in Tennessee will elect two United States

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The democratic State convention of Ohio met at Columbus on Thursday, and nominated H. B. Payne for governor, W. H. Lyttle for lieutenant governor, Mr. Whitman for judge of the supreme court, Mr. Morris for State treasurer, J. Reinhart for secretary of State, and A. L. Backus for superintendent of the board of public works.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Dred Scott decision, approving the administration of President Buchanan and the doctrine of popular sovereignty as advanced in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and in favor of an independent treasury for Ohio.

HOW THE KANSAS REVOLUTIONISTS EVADE PAVING THEIR TAXES

In a speech at Quindaro, Robinson, who claims to be governor of Kansas under the Topeka free-State constitution, stated the following as the plan of oper ations which his faction had determined upon:

"If he [Walker] attempted to collect taxes the people "If he [wanter] attempted to contect acts the period would refuse to pay them. They would be obliged to proceed in the usual way—to advertise the property, to get customers to buy it, and then to sell it. No free-state man would buy the property thus advertised. He ventured to say that no pro-slavery men would dare to State man would duy the projecty wentured to say that no pro-slavery men would dare to come into Lawrence and bid for such property. [Cheers. But if they did so—if Walker placed troops enough to very men would dare to But if they did so—if Walker placed troops enough to protect them—the free State men would bid for the prop-erty till it went so high that it was worth more than it value and the tax troo. Then value and the tax too. Then they would, perhaps, be unable to pay for it! There was no law to prevent men from bidding for property, even if they had no money to pay for it! [Laughter.] A thousand would be prepared to do this, so that before Walker got through with Law rence the next presidential election would come off [Laughter.]"

The Council Bluffs Nonparell says that a company of returned Mormons are now encamped near that place, and that they intend to make the Bluffs their future home. that they intend to make the Burds their rature home.

They have tried the "land of promise," and found promises more plenty than deeds, or at least than good deeds.

The fair and cheering promises made to them were all worse than broken, and they subjected to restrictions more rigid than those of slavery. At the risk of their lives they made good their escape. THE MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Matters growing out of the late election riots in this city have caused the question to be mooted, is there any organized militia in this District? Upon inquiry it has been found that the laws upon the subject have been inoperative for a number of years past, and that none of the people subject to militia luty are now enrolled according to law. It is true that there is a regiment of volunteers composed of different arms, but as the laws have not been en forced as regards the citizens generally, so they have not been rigidly applied to this regiment by the com nanding officer. But should the militia laws passed by Congress for this District be brought into opera ion and faithfully executed, a different state of affairs might be expected.

Upon this subject there appears to be a correlative duty and obligation between the President or government and the people of this District. Congress, acting as the local legislature, make laws for the government and protection of this people; they have made liberal appropriations out of the public treasury for the improvement and advancement of the interests of this District, and they have laid out a large amount of public money here for public purposes, and it cannot be questioned that the existence of the government here as its permanent seat gives great value to all private property.

In return for these advantages and favors our citi zens should be not only willing, but always prepared, to preserve the peace and good order of this national metropolis and to protect the property, treasure, and personnel of the government intrusted to their immediate care, as it were, by the whole people of the United States.

But, independently of these special obligations and duties to the government, they are bound by the same general obligations to the whole country, in ommon with all of its citizens, to be ever ready, on a call from the proper authority, to stand by the national flag, and to repel invasions and suppress insurrection and violation of law, and to support the civil authorities in defence of the lives and private prop

erty of their fellow-citizens. Sound policy requires this performance of duty or

the part of the citizens of this District; for should the reverse of this policy be pursued, and the turbulent and riotous of this or any neighboring city at any time be permitted with impunity to disturb the proceedings of Congress, to insult its members, or the executive or judicial officers, or depredate upon the public property, Congress would consider the government insecure in the care of such derelict people, and would probably do as they did at an early period of the government in a similar contingencyleave such place for one where they would be ade quately protected. The only safe mode of insuring these desirable ends is, that the physical power of the good people of this District should be so organized and imbodied as a militia or citizen soldiery as to put down by the mere existence and knowledge of such efficient organization all attempts to create disorder, without its being necessary, perhaps, to use or exert such power. The existing laws afford abundant means, as well

as authority, for the accomplishment of the objects desired; and should it be found on further expeience that alterations are required in these laws, there is no doubt that Congress will always be found ready and willing to make them.

ELECTION DAY IN LOUISVILLE. We copy the following from the Louisville Demo

erat of Tuesday morning last : "The election yesterday began peaceably, and in the four middle wards continued so till the close; but in the

first ward, when about one-third of the voters have to elect the know-nothing candidates, it was necessary to inspire some terror lest the voters should come out when there would be no chance. So the plug-uglies rallied, knocked down a few foreigners, and that, of course, ended their voting. Similar exploits were performed in the eighth ward, for the same purpose, and with the same effect. Five or six bullies fell upon one Irishman, and brutally beat him until he was rescued by W. Ragan.

"We had hoped that the reign of terror was over in this city—was at an end after all the professions; but the first ward, when about one-third of the voters have to

"We had hoped that the reign of terror was over in this city—was at an end after all the professions; but the law here in the upper and lower wards is in abeyance; and out of about fourteen hundred votes in the first ward about half were polled. In this ward most of the Germans reside. There are in this city over 7,000 legal voters, and there were but about 4,500 polled yesterday; leaving nearly 3,000 unpolled. The people at a distance will conclude at once that there is something wrong here; if the Luckrille her legs here here populating or her records either Louisville has lost her population, or her people opinion, a majority of the legal voters are against k nothingism to-day, and would rejoice to be rid of it. "Whilst we had a quiet election in the middle wards yesterday, a man who was looking on in the first ward, at the Lafayette engine-house, informs us that no foreigner after dinner dared to go near the polls. If he ventured to the polls to vote, he was attacked before or after he voted. Our informant is well acquainted in the ward; he saw gangs of rowdies, strangers to him, hur rahing for the Baltimore rip-raps."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH:

From a very interesting article on the Atlantic telegraph, which appears in a late number of the Jour nal of Commerce, we make the following extracts:

and of Commerce, we make the following extracts:

"We sincerely hope that the anticipations entertained in England at the sailing of the Persia will be realized, and that this enterprise will have been crowned with success within ten days from this time. The friends of the enterprise across the Atlantic will enjoy an advantage over those on this side, as they will be in constant communication with the vessels engaged in laying the cable, which will not be laid from the centre of the Atlantic, but having at Valencia Ray, Iralyand, the four vessels which will not be laid from the centre of the Atlantic, but beginning at Valencia Bay, Ireland—the four vessels detailed for the service keeping company across the ocean. At this very moment it is probably known in England that a considerable portion of the wire is laid, or that some untoward accident has caused a temporary failure. Strong as are our hopes that success will be attained at the present trial, we cannot be blind to the fact that it is a some respects a first avarence, and may be defeated some respects a first experiment, and may be defeat difficulties which experiment, and may be defeat by difficulties which experience will overcome. Fear were entertained by many at the time of the Persia's sail were entertained by many at the time of the Persia's sali-ing that the apparatus for paying out the cable was too heavy for its small size and little strength. The two halves of the cable had been made by mistake with a twist in opposite directions, which caused much regret, though it was believed a heavy weight at the point of connexion would overcome the difficulty. Arrangements were made to cut off the cable and mark its position by a trees should heavy weather render it unsafe to keep up buoy, should heavy weather render it unsafe to keep up the connexion between the portion in the vessel and that safely laid; and apparatus was devised also to haul in a portion of it for repairs, should it be discovered at any time that the electric communication was destroyed or

It had been determined that the first message acre "It had been determined that the first message across
the ocean, in case of success, should be 'Glory to 'God in
the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.'
This will probably be followed by Queen Victoria's compliments to our President, and after his reply, the line
will be open to the public for messages of not more than
twenty words, at firty shillings the message, or (say) 62
cents a word! Here will be a chance for the associated
press to spend money on a large scale; and, judging from
the past, they will not be slow to embrace it."

Forty years ago, when the old bridge across the Mo Forty years ago, when the old tridge across the Monongahela river at Pittaburg, Pa., was built, all the iron work was brought to Pittaburg from Huntingdon, there not being at that time a single rolling mill west of the Allegheny mountains, at a cost of \$250 per fon. Now the rolling mills of Pittaburg and vicinity are counted by the hundred, and good iron can be had at \$60 per ton, or less than one-fourth of the price forty years ago.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

ASSESSMENT OF STREET

1 84 24

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The following comparative statement of the present and late duties on the leading articles of export from the United States to Brazil has been communicated to the Department of State by John S. Gillmer and Alexander Clements, esqs., consuls, respectively, at Bahia and Pernambuco:

Duties on the principal articles of merchandise imported from the United States by the new Branitian tariff, to take effect on and after the lat July, 1857. The value of the milron catendated at fifty-five cents federal currency.

Articles.	Buty by the new tariff in mil- reas.	Buty by the new tariff to dolls and cents.	Imity by the old ritalff in Colb. and cents.
Flour per barrel Beef do, Pork do, Rosia do, Pitch do. Tar do.	28400 38360 38780 280 18050 28540	1 32 1 84 2 08 15 68 1 34	1 65 2 76 3 57 1 66 58 48
Blue drills, 30-inch per yard Striped drills, 27-inch do. Plain stripes, 27-inch do. Gray drills, 27-inch do. White drills, 27-inch do.	068 054 053 053 064	08% 08% 02% 02% 08%	omely me.
Domestics, 30-inch do. Gray osnaburgs, if under 40 reed, 25-inch do.	010	02 1-5	Very the s
Gray osnaburgs, if over 40 reed, 25-inchdo. Pilot bread and crackers, per ar- roba, 32%	033 400	0134 22	55
Navy do., ordinary do. Lard do. Hards do. Cheese do. Tea (of any quality) per pound do. Chanamon, China or white do.	160 18500 28240 38840 450 970 150	09 82 1 23 2 11 24 54 03 6.8 08	29 82 1 06 2 11 33 02% 08
Wax, white do. yellow do. Spirits of turpentine do. Spirits of turpentine do. Spirits of turpentine do. Spirits of turpentine do.	220 200 010 210 256 1\$500	27 % 12 11 00 % 11 % 14 82	1134 1135 0236 10 14 /1 38
Codheb, drum, 4 arrobas, per quin- tal, 1293; bs. 129; bs. 129; Pine boards, inch. per M.— Clocks, all of wood — each. metal mountings do. Agricultural instruments, dive per cent ad valurem. Machinery for the use of manufactories, ateam ships, and radroads. do.	9\$670 1\$200 2\$400	5 31 66 1 32 }	6 32 30 per cent. ad valorem
Wooden buckets with iron hoops. each Whale boats of 4 oars do. Whale boats of more than	120 45 3 000	06 3-5 24 75	06 3-5 30 per cent.
4 ours do. Boats of 2 cors do. Boats of 2 cors do. Launches do. Floor natting of straw per yard Sail twine per arroba fee per four Parte blacking per pound Iron nails up to 2 inches	608000 808000 608000 240 18200 200 180	33 00 16 50 33 00 13 1-5 66 11 09 9-10	131-5 1 32 99 21%
in length per arrobal	18600	88	1 32
painted or varnished each Chairs, ordinary, painted	18020	56	Not provi- ded for.
or varnished do. American rocking-chairs,	640	35 1-5	" "
painted or varnished do. Stuffed rocking-chairs, all	4\$800	2 64 6 60	
kinds do. Plain rocking-chairs do.	12\$000 10\$000	5 50	3 30

in the "Trapixes Alfandogadas," or private bonded ware houses, have been considerably augmented by order of the competent authorities, owing to the increasing high prices of food and labor-for instance, flour, which paid 11 cents per barrel, now pays 174 cents storage

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Utah Indians.-Letter from Agent Hunt.-Subjoined s the copy of a letter recently received by the Commis sioner of Indian Affairs from Agent Hunt:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 30, 1857.

Sin: I have the satisfaction of reporting, in behalf of the Utahs and other adjacent tribes of Indians in the Ter-ritory of Utah, that no disturbances of any kind have oc-curred during the quarter ending at this date. This un-interrupted harmony, which has now prevailed among these tribes for more than twelve months, is justly at-tibutable to the effects, which have been made to stab. these tribes for more than twelve months, is justly at-ributable to the efforts which have been made to estab-liah them upon suitable reservations and to introduce among them a system of agriculture; and though these reservations have been visited during the season by large bands of wild Indians who live east of the Wasatch moun-tains, the influence which those farms exerted upon them through the "home tribes" has enabled us to conduct

through the "home tribes" has enabled us to conduct our intercourse with them in a very tranquil manner.

We have in cultivation this season, at these settlements, about 700 acres, as follows, viz: At the Spanish Fork farm 220 acres wheat, 40 acres oats, 10 barley, 50 corn. 8 potatoes, 2 buckwheat, 4 turnips, and 2 acres of garden. At the Lampete farm 153 acres wheat, 10 oats, 16 corn, 8 potatoes, 8 squashes, and 8 acres, beets, melons, and garden. At the Alred farm 25 acres of wheat, corn, and squashes. At the Corn Creck farm 95 acres wheat, 50 corn, potatoes, and squashes. The crops look promising, and give every assurance of a plentiful harvest.

My disbursements being larger than I anticipated at the My disbursements being larger than I anticipated at the close of the previous quarter, I would state, by way of explanation, that it is mostly in consequence of the great influx of Indians from the eastern side of the mountains, who were in a famishing condition, and came in search of something to eat. They report that many of their children and the weaker members of their families, as also many of their horses and much of their game, had perished in consequence of the severity of the winter; and as Gov. Brigham Young and Agent Armstrong were both It also became necessary to place a substantial fence around these farms, which has incurred considerable expenditures for labor; and I would say further, that so long as the field of labor for the various officers of the Indian service in the Territory remains in common for any or all of them to act when and where they please, it is impossible for me to estimate the amount I may have to expend in any ensuing quarter.

As I have learned that the office of Indian superintend

ent has been separated from that of governor in this Ter-ritory, and as the superintendent has not yet reached the field of his labors, I take the liberty of addressing this communication directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and remain very respectfully, &c. GARLAND HUNT

Indian Agent, U.
Hon. J. W. Denver, Commissioner, Washington

Medical Board .- The War Department has issued orders

for the assembling at West Point on the 28th of a medi-cal board, the duty of which will be to examine the physical qualifications of candidates for admission to the tary Academy. The board will consist of Surgeon General Thomas Lawson and Surgeons S. P. Moore and C. H.

Fort Gibson as a military post, has issued orders for the delivery to the proper authorities of the Cherokee nation of the military reserve, post, and public buildings. This has been done in accordance with a recent treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation. The Cherokees intend to lay off a city on the site of the old military

The steamer Admiral, at Boston, with New Brunswick papers, brings intelligence of a disastrons gale, attended with great loss of life, which occurred on the north shore of the province, on the 22d ult. The Miramichi

shore of the province, on the 22d ult. The Miramichi Gleaner says:

"This morning we learn from a person who has just arrived from Tracadie that 29 dead bodies have been picked up on the beach. Another report has just reached us that 60 boats are supposed to be lost, owned by parties living between Neguae and Tracadie, and that 51 dead bodies have been picked up between these two places. It is calculated that 200 boats were out fishing, and many more disasters, it is feared, have occurred.

"The master of a coaster arrived this morning from Shediae informs us that he put into Egmont bay, Prince Edward island, during the storm, and he counted 130 American fishing crafts that had run in for shelter. He states that there was great destruction among the fishing boats, a number having floated ashore."

The New Bedford Mercury says: There were 2,000,000 The New Bedford Mercury says: There were 2,000,000 pounds of whalebone in the United States when the hoop fashion came in vogue, and this was selling at about 60 cents per pound. Since January 1st, 1857, the imports of this article reach 1,800,000 pounds; yet there is now little or no stock in the market. What remained in the sost board cities has been hearly all bought up at \$1.20 per